Beads the Correspondence Between Himself and Gov. Altgeld, and Justifies Action, Which, He Says, Cleared the Way and Established a Precedent

PRINCETON, N. J., May 2 .- Ex-President Grover Cleveland delivered the Stafford Little lecture here this evening in Alexander Hall. Mr. Little, when he founded the chair of Public Affairs in the University. a few years ago, asked Mr. Cleveland to accept it, but for the last two years the former President has been unable to fill the appointment owing to illness in his family and pressure of business. The announcement, therefore, that he would resume his lectures this year was hailed with delight by the students, and Alexander Hall was crowded to the doors when Mr. Cleveland began to speak this evening. Many of the visitors who came down to the Cornell game last Saturday stayed ever to attend the lecture.

Mr. Cleveland spoke on: "Government in the Chicago Strike of 1894."

This upheaval in labor circles occurred in Mr. Cleveland's second administration. and in his speech the ex-President defined explained the Government's method

and explained the Government's method of quelling this disturbance.

Mr Cleveland opened his address by briefly referring to some of the serious problems which faced his administration during the year 1894. Then, taking up his subject in detail, he spoke in part as follows:

In the last days of June, 1894, a very determined and ugly labor disturbance broke out in the city of Chicago. Almost in a night it grew to full proportions of malevolence the danger. Rioting and violence were its early accompaniments, and it spread so wriftly that within a few days it had reached nearly the entire Western and Southwestern ections of the country. Railroad transportation was especially involved in its attacks. The carriage of United States mails as interrupted, interstate commerce was bistructed, and railroad property was riotively destroyed. Attorney-General Olney, mis official report, correctly defined the purpose and design of this outbreak in these vords: "To compel a settlement of disputes between the Pullman company and a portion of its employees, nothing else was mediated or aimed at than a complete stoppage of all the railroad transportation of the country, State and interstate, and freight as well a passenger."

of all the railroad transportation of the country, State and interstate, and freight as well as passenger."

The widespread trouble had its inception in a strike by the employees of the Pullman Palace Car Company, which began on the 11th day of May, 1894, and was provoked by a reduction of wages. The cause of the Pullman strikers was taken up by the American Railway Union, an association designed to include the great mass of unorganized railway employees of all classes. Members of the A R. U. refused to handle Pullman cars or trains bearing them. At that time three-fourths of the railroad mileage of the country was under contract to use Pullman cars. The same railroad companies which had contracted to use these Pullman cars upon their lines had contracts with the United States Government for the carriage of mails, and were, of course, also largely engaged in interstate commerce. It need hardly be said that, of necessity, the trains on which the mails were carried, and which served the purpose of interstate commerce, were, as a seneral rule, those to which the Pullman cars were also attached.

MALLS WERE OBSTRUCTED.

MAILS WERE OBSTRUCTED.

cars were also attached.

MAILS WERE OBSTRUCTED.

The officers of the Railway Union established headquarters in the city of Chicago, and from there gave directions for the maintenance and management of the strike. Reports soon came from various quarters that the mails were completely obstructed, trains were seized and destroyed and other violent disorders committed. Thereupon the Attorney-tieneral immediately sent a despatch to the United States District Attorneys, instructing them to see that the passage of regular trains carrying United States mails in the usual and ordinary way be not obscructed.

Whenever there was interference with the mails or restraint of commerce the United States Courts were appealed to for relief. In Chicago the United States Marshal was authorized to employ special deputies and special counsel for the Government. In a letter to this special counsel the Attorney-General, in making suggestions concerning legal proceedings, wrote: "It has seemed to me that if the rights of the United States were vigorously asserted in Chicago, the origin and centre of the demonstration, the result would be to make it a failure everywhere else, and to prevent its spread over the entire country," and in that connection he indicated it might be advisable, instead of relying entirely upon warrants issued upon criminal statutes against persons actually guilty of the offence of obstructing United States mails, that the courts should be actually guilty of the offence of obstructing United States mails, that the courts should be asked to grant injunctions which would re-strain and prevent any attempt to commit such offence.

Then followed a description of the repeated but ineffectual attempts by the United States Court injunctions and the use of deputy marshals to prevent riots and the obstruction of commerce and mails.

Mr. Cleveland continued:

The desperate and far-reaching character of this disturbance was not in the least underestimated by executive officials at Washington, and it must be borne in mind that, while conditions were moving swiftly and accumulating at Chicago, like conditions, inspired and supported from that central point, existed in many other places within the area of the strike's contagion. WARNING TO THE EXECUTIVE

WARNING TO THE EXECUTIVE.

Of course, it was hoped by those charged with the responsibility of dealing with the situation that a direct assertion of authority by the marshal or a resort to the restraining power of the courts would prove sufficient for the emergency. Notwithstanding, however, an anxious desire to avoid measures more radical, the fact had not been overlooked that a contingency might occur which would compel a resort to military force. The key to despatches to the Federal officers at Chicago from the Attorney-General may be found in the self-defensive authority of our mation to directly overcome resistance to the found in the self-defensive authority of our nation to directly overcome resistance to the evercise of its legitimate and constitutional functions as related to the transportation of mails, the operation of interstate commerce and the preservation of the property of the United States, and in certain constitutional and statutory provisions. It was the intention of the Attorney-General to suggest in these despatches that immediate and authorative information should be given to the Washington authorities if a time should arrive when, under the sanction of general executive authority, or the constitutional provisions, a military force would be necessary at the scene of disturbance.

The strike situation grew rapidly worse.

The strike situation grew rapidly worse. Utter defiance of court orders, lawlessness and rioting culminated in the formal request of the United States Marshal, supported by the Judge and attorneys of the Federal courtfor, Federal troops. This request was at once met by orders to the War Department, and soldiers from Fort Sheridan were scope on the scene. The

War Department, and soldiers from Fort Sheridan were soon on the scene. The despatch containing the direction of this procedure concluded as follows:

"The mere preservation of peace and good order in the city is, of course, the province of the city and State authorities."

An executive proclamation issued by the President calling upon all to refrain from unlawful obstruction, combinations and assemblages, together with the wise use of the Federal troops and the enforcement of the processes of the Federal courts, resulting in the arrest of the officers of the A. R. U., stopped the rioting, the strike A. R. U. stopped the rioting, the strike ended, and commerce and the mails proceeded unobstructed. In concluding his explanation of the events leading up to the accomplishment of all the purposes of the Government's interference. Government's interference,

I hope I have been thus far successful in my effort to satisfactorily exhibit the extensive reach and perilous tendency of the convulsion under consideration, the careful promptness which characterized the interference of the Government, the constant desire of the national administration to avoid extreme measures, the careful limitations of its interference to purposes which clearly seemed to be within its constitutional competency and duty, and the gratifying and important results of its conservative but stern activity.

THE ALTGELD CORRESPONDENCE. Then followed a most interesting part of the address, viz., the reading of the correspondence which passed between President Cleveland and Gov. John P. Altgeld of Illinois. Of him ar. Cleveland said:

This official not only refused to regard the riotous disturbances within the borders of his State as a sufficient cause for an application to the Federal Government for its protection "against domestic violence" under the mandate of the Constitution, but actually protested against the presence of Federal troops sent into the State upon the gen-

eral Government's initiative and for the purpose of defending itself in the clearly defined exercise of its legitimate functions.

MOTORMEN THREATEN STRIKE The discussion following was illuminating of the whole question of State's rights and Federal supremacy, concluding with this despatch from Mr. Cleveland:

While I am still persuaded that I have neither transcended my authority or duty in the emergency that confronts us, it seems to me that in this hour of danger and public distress discussion may well give way to active efforts on the part of all in authority to restore obedience to law and to protect life and property

"This," said Mr. Cleveland, "closed a discussion which, in its net result, demonstrated how far one's disposition and inclination will lead him astray in the field of argument." In closing, Mr. Cleveland made a brief

reference to the legal proceedings which grew out of this disturbance, "and finally led to the adjudication by the highest court in our land, establishing in an absolutely authoritative manner and for all time, the power of the national Government to protect itself in the exercise of its functions."

In sustaining the action of the United States Circuit Court which ordered the imprisonment of Debs and his associate officers of the A. R. U. for disobeying its injunctions, Mr. Clevelaad said:

junctions, Mr. Cleveland said:

The Supreme Court of the United States has written the concluding words of this history, tragical in many of its details, and in every page provoking sober reflection. Nevertheless, even those most nearly related by executive responsibility to the troublous days whose story is told may at this time congratulate themselves that they have had to do with marking out the way and clearing the path, now inchangeably established, that shall hereafter guide our nation safely and surely in the exercise of all the functions belonging to it which represent the people's trust.

ROOSEVELT WAS ON BOARD. But He Wasn't the President-Big Celebration Was Called Off.

KITTANNING, Pa., May 2.-A Dubois newspaper announced last week: "Roosevelt will pass over the Roches ter road on Thursday.'

In several towns arrangements were at once begun to turn out and give the visitor such a welcome as would befit the nation's head. At Dubois half the town was at the station to meet the train on which the President was scheduled to appear, while at Brockwayville the people made preparations for an elaborate demonstration that would be a credit to the town and perhaps come in for special mention at the hands of the newspaper correspondents expected to accompany the Pres-

Pupils of the public school received drill in singing patriotic songs, and when the Presidential train was due to arrive in Brockwayville the children, all dressed in their best, marched to the station, carrying flags and flowers. Many of them were garbed in red, white and blue.

An old couple who, 20 years ago, had been blest twice with twins, and once with twinking two were brought into two by the

An old couple who, 20 years ago, had been blest twice with twins, and once with triplets, were brought into town by the reception committee. Seated in an open wagon, they received the place of honor in the parade.

The expectant throng was bursting with patriotic fervor. The special was late. Specials always are. But finally the long-expected train appeared. The band began to play. The children sang, craning their necks meanwhile for a glimpse of the august passenger. Hats waved above excited faces, and a mighty "hooray" went up.

As the train stopped at the station Brockwayville stood on its feet, each one in the crowd intent upon being the first to catch a glimpse of the President and to yell "There he is!" But the great man did not appear.

appear.

"T' President is only human," suggested some one in the crowd. "He is probably at lunch. Let us wait."

at lunch. Let us wait."

They waited. Soon a brakeman got down from the car, wide-eyed and open-mouthed as he beheld this monster aggregation. What's up?" he asked. "Havin' a Fourth of July celebration ahead of time?" "Why, don't you know?" ventured one. "Ain't President Roosevelt on that train?" "You bet, Roosevelt's on that train," grinned the brakeman. "But he ain't the President. This Roosevelt is the brother-in-law of the general superintendent of the road and he's come along with the old man on an inspection trip over with the old man on an inspection trip over the line."

J. WESLEY ROSENQUEST BROKE. and No Assets.

J. Wesley Rosenquest, the theatrical manager, lately of the Fourteenth Street Theatre, filed a petition in bankruptey. with liabilities \$21,568 and no assets. Edwin F. Stern, his attorney, said that the bankruptcy was the result of poor theatrical business and the Chicago fire. He has three travelling companies on the road in the West playing "Robert Emmet, "The Village Postmaster" and "Light of Home." He was manager of the Four-teenth Street Theatre up to May 1, when his lease expired.

his lease expired.

The bankruptcy petition was precipitated by a suit brought by the Meany Printing Company. Mr. Stern declared that Mr. Rosenquest intended to pay all his debts in full if times get better. He owes the Meany Printing Company \$2,036, the J. Ottman Lithographing Company \$6,000, and the Gillin Printing Company \$4,600.

Louis Hasbrouck is put down as a creditor for \$500 in an action for damages for alleged assault committed by an employee of the Fourteenth Street Theatre. Emeline Colville is a creditor for money loaned. ville is a creditor for money loaned.

FRANK SANGER'S WILL.

Theatrical Manager's Estate to Be Divided Between His Widow and Son.

The will of Frank W. Sanger, the theatrical manager, filed yesterday by Henry Thompson as attorney for the executors, Al Hayman and A. H. Vanderpoel, divides the estate between the widow, Octavia Annette Sang-

between the widow, Octavia Annette Sanger, and the son, Louis R. P. Sanger. Just before making his will Mr. Sanger transferred to his wife \$50,000 worth of property in Orange, N. J.

The testator's interest in his theatrical agency goes to his friend and partner. Walter C. Jordan. All his jewelry and household effects go to Mrs. Sanger, together with half the income of the residuary estate. The other half goes toward the maintenance of the son, who will get one fourth of the principal at the age of 23 and the balance of his half at 28. At his mother's death he will inherit all.

The unsettled conditions moved off the coast yesterday and were replaced by an area of high pressure which covered the northeastern quarter of the country and caused clear weather in all the of the country and caused clear weather in all the Lake regions, and in the Middle Atlantic and New England States; it was also fair in all the interior States. There was a storm forming over the Rocky Mountain States which extended into southwest Texas, where the weather was becoming threatening. Thunderstorms prevailed in southern threatening. Thunderstorms prevaled in southern Texas. The pressure was low over Florida also. The temperature was lower in the Lake regions and the Middle Atlantic and New England States and was down to four degrees below freezing point, at Northfield, Vt., the only place reporting freezing weather. In the Central and Western States it was warmer.

States it was warmer.

In this city the day was fair and slightly cooler: wind, fresh northeasterly; average humidity, 78 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.21; 3 P. M., 30.23.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the

WASHINGTON PORECAST FOR TO-DAT AND TO-MORROW. For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania New Jersey and Delaware, fair to-day and to-morrow; light to fresh east to southeast winds. For New England, fair to-day and to-morrow;

For the District the District of Columbia and Maryland, fair to-day and to morrow; light, variable winds, mostly northeasterly. For western New York and western Pennsylvania, fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh north-

NONE HAS EVER OCCURRED ON THE C. I. AND B. ROAD.

Men Complain That Superintendent Sullivan's Schedule Is Unfair-Labor Leaders to Confer With Management To-morrow to Adjust Difficulties.

A strike of the motormen on the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad system was averted yesterday morning only by the personal pleadings of President John J. Durgin of the local union of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railroad Employees, aided by his fellow members of the grievance committee, who stood at the barns of the Smith street line at 1 o'clock yesterday morning and received the promise of every man as he prought his car in for the night that he would report for work as usual and give the committee time to confer with President Heins of the railroad company.

Trouble has been brewing among the motormen because of Supt. Sullivan's schedules. According to a member of the grievance committee Supt. Sullivan presented a schedule for the summer service a few days ago that brought the men to a point where they could no longer be held in check by the officers of their union. The new rule which is the principal source of discontent is that men having certain Coney Island runs shall go first to the depot in Ninth street, Brooklyn. get their controller handles, and then go to Coney Island to get their cars. Their time is not to begin until they take charge of the cars. It is said that it will take about an hour to do this, for which the men will be paid nothing. After the day's run the cars will be left at Coney Island and another

It is also alleged by the men that Supt. Sullivan is trying to break the agreement that has held for many years between the men and the company. No strike has ever

men and the company. No strike has ever occurred on the road.

The motormen on the Coney Island and Brooklyn system are working under three sets of schedules. One is for short time trippers, and provides that no tripper shall have less than \$1.52 a day for three trips, and that he shall not have less than three trips a day. The second agreement is for "four trip men," who receive \$2 per day and get extra pay for overtime. The other is for the full day men. These make four and one-half trips and get \$2.25. The agreement is that all overtime shall be paid at the rate of one and a half times the regular price. The trippers say that they are paid only single time for over work and demand that they be paid the same rate as the full time men.

The motormen say that Supt. Sullivan

The motormen say that Supt. Sullivan compels them to work fifteen hours and forty-nine minutes by his new summer Recin Orr, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Association, arrived in-Brooklyn on Friday last, having been sum-

moned to the scene by President Durgin, in view of the determination of the men to strike. He asked for an interview with President Heins, setting yesterday morning as the time for a conference. An interview was promised for to-morrow morning at 10

was promised for to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock at the company's office.

That there was any likelihood of a strike, or that there had been any serious grievances on the part of the motormen of the system was emphatically denied by Supt. Sullivan last night. He said that the men had complained about the summer schedule and that he had promised to pay them 15 cents extra for the time consumed in going from the barns to Conev Island.

"This will give the men \$2.40 for nine "This will give the men \$2.40 for nine hours and forty-four minutes' work." he said. "By paying the 15 cents the men get even more than they asked for."

even more than they asked for."

After the conference with President
Heins on Wednesday a meeting of the union
will be held in Acme Hall, Ninth street and
Seventh avenue, Brooklyn. The men are very bitter, and unless concessions are made a strike will be declared for Thursday morn-ing at 6 o'clock. President Heins admitted last night that

he had sent a letter to Secretary Orr, appointing a meeting for to-morrow morning He denied, however, that he had heard of any grievances or that he knew of any dissatisfaction with Supt. Sullivan's schedules "The relations between the men and the pleasant sort," he said. "We have no desire to fight a strike, and I shall do all in my power to avoid one. I don't believe there will be one."

Should a strike be declared at the meet-

ing to-morrow night the DeKalb avenue line, which is part of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad's system, would be involved, although the men on that line are members of the Knights of Labor. An agreement exists, it is said, between the two organizations, by which neither will take cars over the tracks of the other in case of a strike. the tracks of the other in case of a strike.

5.000 WAGON MAKERS OUT. The One Strike of the May Week-Employ ers Won't Recognize Their Union.

The threatened strike of the Carriage and Wagon Makers' Union for a new wage scale went into effect yesterday in Man-hattan, Brooklyn and Jersey City. The carriage and wagon workers of Newark, N. J., will act on the demands to day. About 5,000 men struck in about 600

shops. The demands include a minimum wage of \$21 a week for heavy work and \$18 a week for light work for blacksmiths; a minimum rate for the other workers; nine-hour work day and recognition of the union. In accordance with instructions from

the union, the shop stewards in every establishment asked for the signing of a contract for a year, including the demands

lishment asked for the signing of a contract for a year, including the demands yesterday morning, when the shops opened. When this was refused the shop steward called the strike. About 20 out of the 600 employers granted the demands and signed an agreement.

A crowd of strikers gathered around the East Thirteenth street shops of David M. Marx, president of the New York Wagon Makers' Association, to warn non-union men away. Mr. Marx and his son, who is superintendent of the shops, ordered them away. President Marx said last evening:

"Some few of the men remained at work and we are filling the places of the strikers as fast as we can. We pay a man what he is worth and employ whom we please. The employers will not recede from their present position in refusing to recognize the union. It is also impossible to establish a wage scale in our business. The degree of skill required in the different branches and the methods are too varying to permit this. We couldn't do business under the domination of the unions."

Turner's Strike Ties Up Trade

About 250 union wood workers employed n twenty-two turning mills in [Hudson in twenty-two turning minis in judason county, N. J., struck yesterday for a half holiday on Saturday. They want a working week of fifty instead of fifty-three hours. Union carpenters and others affiliated with the United Building Trades Council will refuse to handle the trim of the firms affected while the strike is on.

2.000 Picture Frame Workers Strike CHICAGO, May 2 .- Two thousand picture frame workers went on strike this morning to resist an attempt of the picture frame molding manufacturer's association to turn to a ten-hour workday. Although a few of the smaller manufacturers have renewed last year's agreement with the union, the strike will practically tie up the industry in Chicago.

Laborers Tie Up Mason Work.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 2 .- One hundred borers, members of the local union, went on strike this morning against a reduction of 40 cents a day in their wages. As a result the masons are also idle. Unless a settlement is soon arrived at it is feared a general strike of all trades will follow.

and the transmission of

Of Man Who Probably Hoaxed Police to Escape Trial.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 2.-In a search for the body of Howard McVey, 20 years old, who was supposed to have drowned himself in Lake Ursino, one of the reservoir of part of the city's water supply, all the water was drawn from the big pond this morning. The body of McVey was not found. From the lower reservoir, connected with Lake Ursino by flumes, the water also was pumped, but the search here

was just as fruitless. With the me nory of the fate of Bill Hoar, the Boonton diver, still fresh in the public mind, a report that the body of McVey had been sucked into one of the mains leading from the reservoir was easily believed. The entrance to every pipe was examined care-

The police have a theory that seems to fit the case of McVey. Last winter he got mixed up in a street quarrel and was indicted by the Grand Jury for assault. He was on bail and would have been called for trial to-morrow. The police believe that he planned a ruse to outwit the law which failed only because the reservoir was drained promptly.

George Mansfield, weeping copiously, dashed into police headquarters vesterday morning and shrieked out between sobe to the desk sergeant that Howard McVey had leaped fom the North avenue bridge and was drowned. He said that he and McVey rode to the bridge with George Doty, a milkman. There McVey pulled off his coat, whipped from his pocket a bottle containing some liquid, whiskey or poison, and jumped into the lake. The police got an apparent corroboration of

Officer Cadotte went to Lake Ursino and found the missing man's hat and coat on the bank, near the home of United States Senator John Kean. Doty was hunted up, and it was learned that he had given the young men a ride to the bridge. He had overtaken the pair on the road, and they asked for a lift, telling him that they wanted to go as far as the bridge and then walk oack "to get rid of their jags."

The police do not believe that McVey committed suicide. They heard that he was at the baseball game yesterday at Wiedenmayer's Park, Newark. Mansfield is held at police headquarters

MARRIED ANOTHER AND IS SUED. Why the Musical Whymper Is Now Asked to Give Mrs. Carlile's Bonds Back.

Mrs. Lily Carlile, the widow of a former officer of the American Bicycle Company, appeared before Supreme Court Justice loward and a jury yesterday to prosecute a suit she has brought against Lionel Barnett Whymper, who runs a musical exchange in Broadway. Mrs. Carlile wants \$7,131 from Whymper as the value of fifteen American Bicyle Company bonds which she intrusted to him in August, 1902, and which he sold. She had him locked up in Ludlow Street Jail last January, and he has remained there since. The trial disclosed that Mrs. Carlile considered herself Whymper's affianced wife until she learned of his mar-

riage to a Baltimore girl on Dec. 5 last.

Mrs. Carlile testified that she met Whym-Mrs. Carlile testified that she met Whymper about ten years ago, and after her husband's death they became very friendly. They went to Europe together three months after her husband's death, and before starting she gave him the fifteen bonds to deposit for safe keeping with the Knickerbocker Trust Company. For the trip Mrs. Carlile said she advanced \$1,800 and Whymper carlibuted about \$250. He returned in r contributed about \$750. He returned in per contributed about \$750. He returned in a few months because of some rumored trouble in the bicycle company's affairs, but she did not return till Sept. 12 last. On the Continent they travelled as man and

When she returned, she said, she found that he had sold the bonds and was unable to give her the proceeds. Later she heard of his marriage and then she sued him and had him arrested.

Whymper admitted practically all the facts alleged, but asserted that he had notified her of the sale of the bonds and had promised to repay her. She accepted his promise without demur, he says, and exsed no dissatisfaction until after his marriage to another woman.

CITY CLERKS' SALARIES SAFE. Can't Be Garnisheed by Judgment Creditor, Judge Seabury Says.

City Court Judge Seabury decided on Saturday that the law passed last year empowering the Sheriff of New York county to garnishee the salary or wages of a judgment debtor "employed by any person or corporation," to the extent of 10 per cent. favor of the judgment creditor, whenever nnavor of the judgment creditor, whenever that salary exceeds \$20 a week, does not apply to the salary of municipal employees.

The decision, if upheld, will take a great strain off the minds of several hundred city employees who are chronically in debt.

SANTA FE MEN LOCKED OUT. Railroad Company Closed Its Machine

Shops-Strike Was Ordered. CHICAGO, May 2 .- All machine shops on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system were closed this morning and the machinists were locked out. The action was taken. it is understood, to forestall a general strike of the machinists which had been secretly decided on by the union to begin at 9 o'clock

this morning. "Every machine shop on the Atchison system is closed to-day. We heard that the union had called a strike for this morning, and closed the shops in advance of it.

The shops will probably be reopened tomorrow. The non-union men will all
return to work, and a part of the union men.

The unions can take whatever action they
see fit. We anticipate no trouble in keeping
our shops running."

see fit. We anticipate no trouble in keeping our shops running."

TOPEKA, Kan., May 2.—General Manager Mudge of the Atchison said to-night that the strike of the machinists would not seriously interfere with the operation of the road. No evidence of violence on the part of the strikers is reported, and officials of the machinists national organization warned strikers not to resort to the dewarned strikers not to resort to the destruction of property.

Four Strikes in Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, May. 2 .- Four strikes were begun to-day in this city. The members of the Moulders' Union who are employed at the General Electric Works did not go to work this morning, their demand for increased wages having been denied. The boilermakers at the Schenectady shops of the American Locomotive Works are out on strike because of a similar grievance. The local unions of coal handlers and tinsmiths are out, asking for more money.

Boston Bakers' Strike Not Serious. Boston, May 2.- The strike of journeymen bakers of Boston and vicinity, which was ordered on Saturday night and which it was thought would create a small bread famine, has simmered down to a struggle between the big concerns, members of the Master Bakers' Association, and Unions 4 and 53. Nearly all the small employers outside the Employers' Association have signed the agreement. About 600 men

12,000 Coal Miners Strike.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 2.- About 12,000 oal diggers in the eastern Ohio sub-district, which includes the Panhandle territrict, which includes the Pannande terri-tory of West Virginia, struck this morning, tying up plants that may mean the idle-ness of many more. The strike is occa-sioned by the failure of the operators and miners' joint scale committee which has been in session here the past two weeks to reach a settlement.

DRAIN RESERVOIRS FOR BODY LAMBASTE UNION LEADERS.

SOCIALIST-LABOR SPEAKERS CALL 'EM FAKIRS AND TRAITORS.

he All Comprehensive Abuse Mentions Mitchell, Gompers, and Even Sam Parks. With Knocks at Arbitration and a Revolution Prophecy Thrown In. Union labor leaders, from John Mitchell and Samuel Gompers down to Sam Parks,

were lambasted by Socialist-Labor speakers t the mass meeting of the party in Cooper Union last night. The mildest terms used were, "fakir." traitor," "humbug" and "arch-deceiver."

No distinctions were made, and every head that shows above the common herd was rapped. The mass meeting was held to celebrate "International Labor Day." Socialistaborites hold coldly aloof from the Sep-

tember celebrations of unions, and speakers

last night told why in vigorous English. John J. Kinnealley, who is a national officer of the party, presided. He was willing to talk at length, but retired in favor of four chosen speakers. Before sitting down he put the demands of the party in

"The total overthrow of the hated capitalist class and the abolition of the whole capitalist slave system." Charles H. Corregan, a small but aggres-

ve man, opened up his batteries on union

labor bosses. He said "For labor unions to accept Labor Day In September is a betrayal of the labor class. The ceiebration of a so-called Labor Day' in September has degenerated into a debauch and a hilarious drunk. It is simply a grand stand play by labor bosses and delegates, who want to show people with coin that they have the votes to deliver."

After the yells of approval had died down he paid his respects to Gompers.

"These labor fakirs, from Gompers down, have misled the man with brawn and have bamboozled him shamefully. They have made the workingman believe that complete union is not possible. These fellows are traitors who are hand in glove with out hated foes."

Chairman Kinnealley made an appeal for funds, but when the hats went around it was found that the 1,400 enthusiasts were a little slow to give up. The collecn September is a betrayal of the labor class.

were a little slow to give up. The collection netted \$63. The applause, however,

was loud and constant.

Charles J. Mercer of Bridgeport, Conn.,
preached a kind of pink revolution. That
is, he demanded an upheaval, but not a
violent upheaval. He didn't want any

red in it.
"The time is not far distant," said Mercer, when a revolution will have to occur or we will be driven into abject slavery. First of all, these labor fakirs must be swept away, the whole caboodle of 'em. Arbitration was not very popular with the speakers. All of them had something to say against the principle. Daniel De Leon and James T. Hunter told the audience

that it was a delusion and a snare so far as the laboring man was concerned. "When we look into the settlements of strikes by arbitration we find that the men strikes by arbitration we find that the men have always protested, but that the 'kind' labor bosses have soft-soaped them into standing for it," one spectator declared.

The Socialists in the crowd were warned that they would be food for cannon unless they woke up, but the sentiment seemed to be a popular one, as the handelapping and cheering lost nothing in vociferousness.

Everybody seemed to enjoy the fun except the cops who were detailed there. cept the cops who were detailed there. Just to prevent accidents seventy-five were in the hall. The crowd was so dense that the cops had to stand in one spot and wearily shift from one leg to another.

FORGED ORDERS ANNOY LEMCKES. Somebody Sent Drivers With Goods to

Deliver and Workmen to Bother Them. An appeal was made yesterday to Police antain O'Reilly of the Ralph avenue station, Brooklyn, by George Lemcke of 478a Decatur street, for aid in establishing the authorship of about a dozen postal the authorship of about a dozen postai cards, with the forged signature of Lemcke and his wife, that were sent to various business men with requests for goods to be delivered to Lemcke's home. Some time ago the Lemckes sold their house to Morris Solomon and it is believed that this provoked some of the neighbors. The house is in an aristocratic section of the Twenty-fifth ward of Brooklyn. Some

the Twenty-fifth ward of Brooklyn. Some time afterward the annoyance to Lemcke and his family began. The new owner had given the family permission to remain in the house until the marriage of their

daughter.
During the last ten days wagons con buring the last ten days wagons containing articles from crates of eggs to tons of coal have stopped at the Decatur street house to deliver the orders. The drivers had postal cards, with the forged signature of either Lemcke or his wife. Besides these, men who said they were plumbers, tinsmiths and other craftsmen called in response to postal cards to do some called in response to postal cards to do some kind of work

Capt. O'Reilly sent a policeman to clear away any others who came in response to postal cards.

EDGAR FAWCETT, New York Novelist and Poet, Dies in London at 57.

Edgar Fawcett died in London on Sunday, after a week's illness. He was born in New York in 1847. He was graduated from Columbia and had been engaged in literary work continuously engaged in literary work continuously since that time. Mr. Fawcett is best known through his novels, the scenes of which are laid in New York. Among them are "Olivia Delaplaine." The Adventures of a Widow "and "The Evil That Men Do." He was also the author of several volumes of verse, essays and plays.

One of the published versions of his best known poem is:

best known poem is: TO AN ORIOLE. TO AN ORIOLE.

How falls it, Oriole, thou hast come to fly in Southern splendor through our Northern sky? In some bilthe moment was it nature's choice? To dower a scrap of sunset with a voice? Or did some orange lily, flecked with black, in a forgotten garden, ages back, Yearning to heaven until its wish was heard Desire unspeakably to be a bird?

He was a member of the Union Club of New York and the Authors' Club of London. For the last few years he had made his home in London.

Obliuary Notes.

William McGrane, who died suddenly in his terday morning, was for nearly fifty years a resident of that city and actively en-gaged in the importing business in New a resident of that city and actively engaged in the importing business in New York up to last Saturday. He was born in Baldoyle, Ireland, 73 years ago and came to this country when quite young. For over twenty years he was president of the St. Vincent de Paul Society and also president of the Holy Name Society connected with the Church of St. Vincent de Paul for nearly the same period, and a trustee of the church for thirty-five years. He is survived by his wife, three sons, five daughters and many grandchildren. The funeral will take place from his late home to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock and the cortege will proceed to the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Putnam avenue, near Ralph, where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated.

Col. William M. Wilson, a veteran of the civil war and for many years a member of the board of appeals in the Pension Office at Washington, died at his home in Perry, Ia., Sunday, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He served nearly lour years in lowa regiments during the war, being mustered out with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was admitted to the bar in 1808, and served as Mayor of Osceola, Ia., and in the Iowa Senate. In 1800 he was appointed an assistant attorney for the Interior Department, afterward being transferred to the board of pension appeals, which he was recently compelled to relinquish owing to ill health.

Frank O. Clark, superintendent of the Brooklyn branch of the Society for the Pre-

pelled to relinquish owing to ill health.

Frank O. Clark, superintendent of the Brooklyn branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, died yesterday morning in his home at 231 Linden avenue, Flatbush, in his fifty-third year. He had been connected with the society for thirty years and was regarded as one of its most efficient and devoted officers. He was the terror of dog fighters and cock fighters, and personally conducted many of the raids against them. He leaves a widow, a son and a daughter.

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Suits and Coats for Boys.

At Three Seventy-five. A shadow proves substance. Of Suits, Topcoats and Reefers for boys, we have a series of models at three seventy-five, to which our tailors have

contributed a full measure of their talent. Serviceable fabrics, a pleasing form, style and life are the features which characterize these garments. The series is but a shadow of the entire stock, yet indicative of its substance—indicative of the high standard which governs the Saks apparel for boys. At \$3.75 we present

Double-Breasted Suits; sizes 8 to 16, in seven styles, Norfolk Suits, sizes 8 to 16, in six styles. Russian Suits, sizes 24 to 8, in ten styles. Sailor Suits, sizes 5 to 10, in seven styles, Reefers, 21 to 8, in five styles.

Topcoats, sizes 8 to 16, in two styles.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

"OPEN SHOPS" DECLARED HERE

MAY LEAD TO A BIG STRUGGLE IN THE CLOTHING TRADE.

Placards Posted by the Clothing Manufacturers' Association, and Marous M. Marks Says They Mean Business -Union Hesitates to Strike Yet.

The New York Clothing Manufacturers' ssociation, which is affiliated with the National Association of Clothiers, hung out vesterday for the first time the banner of the open shop. Large placards were posted in the cutting departments of the shops in the association displaying the preamble to the constitution adopted by the National Labor Bureau in Philadelphia and already printed in THE SUN. Similar action was taken by the clothing manufacturers associations in Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Rochester. In addition, each pla card contains a notification that no change in hours or wages will be made nor wil there be discrimination against union men. Marcus M. Marks, president of the Na-tional Association of Clothiers and the New York Clothing Trade Association, said to a Sun reporter:

"This means that for all time, as far as our association is concerned, we are for the open shop and will not stand for the closed shop. Nothing can change this, and it is not a matter that can be arbitrated. There is only the closed shop and the open shop. The issue cannot be divided.

"The open shop declaration does not mean that matters will change unless the union

that matters will change unless the union does something.

"If a shop has all union men, it does not follow that a single man will be discharged if he is competent and worth the wages he is receiving. But the manufacturers will stand by the open shop. If the union orders a strike throughout the country against a declaration, it will mean one of two things, either the destruction of the union or the demoralization of the entire clothing industry. We will fight it to the last.

last.

T. J. Crouchley, assistant secretary of the United Garment Workers, said that the posting of the open shop declaration did not change the situation. Nothing would be done until a conference had been held with the employers, and no strike would be ordered until "some overt act of aggression was committed" by the

BARGE STILL BLOCKS GOWANUS. Shippers and Others Suffer by Delay-Dynamite May Be Used To-day.

The blockade of Gowanus Canal, caused by the sunken barge R. V. Marks and her cargo of bricks, which came to grief in the canal between the Hamilton avenue bridge and the Ninth street bridge on Tuesday ast, was still in effect yesterday, and the damage to business and traffic interests along the waterway was increased, ac-cording to estimate, at least \$300,000. Harbor Master Walter Bolds was called

into action yesterday by the merchants and members of the executive committees of the various labor organizations along of the various labor organizations along the canal, who promised prompt action if the obstruction is not removed to-day. Dynamite will be employed and the sunken barge and what is left of her cargo will be blown up if she cannot be pulled away by noon to-day.

Among the 100 or more canal boats, barges, lighters and light draught vessels that are tied up at the entrance to the canal and awaiting an opportunity to get by

that are tied up at the entrance to the canal and awaiting an opportunity to get by the place where the barge is lodged, are several carrying coal for the big power houses of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company. in Ninth street, and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's house, in Third street. Both these power houses report a rapidly decreasing surplus and probable great inconvenience if the barges and their cargoes are not soon permitted to reach their destination.

WOULD MANDAMUS COURT. To Hurry Up and Try Suit Against Book

maker for \$50 Losings. Raymond P. Moulton, who achieved notoriety some time ago by sui ng a booknotoriety some time ago by silling a book-maker to recover money he had lost at the tracks, got an order from Supreme Court Justice Giegerich yesterday directing Justice Murray of the Tenth Municipal District court to show cause why he should not at once proceed with the trial of another of Moulton's suits, that against Charles F Heineman, a bookmaker, to recover \$50 Moulton lost at Morris Park last year.

Moulton declares that Justice Murray Moulton declares that Justice Murray has arbitrarily adjourned the trial of the case on several occasions without proper cause, and that he finds it impossible to et a hearing. Therefore he wants a man

Harry Payne Whitney's Auto Kills Horse HYDE PARK, L. I., May 2.-Late on Sunday night an automobile owned by Harry Payne Whitney collided with a carriage at Lakeville road and the Jericho turnpike, wrecking the wagon and killing the horse. The automobile was scratched. Neither driver was hurt. The driver of the autotold who his employer was and went away. He returned this morning with another man, who settled for the horse.

TRIAL ENDS

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MR. M'ADOO EXPLAINS.

functions.

Outlines His Williamsburg Speech, Which, He Says, Was Misqueted. Police Commissioner McAdoo was much disturbed yesterday morning when he read the newspaper reports of the speech e delivered at the Folly Theatre in Wil-

liamsburg on Sunday night, and he issued a statement to staighten things out. In

part he said I feel compelled, in justice to myself and in order that I may not be put in the position of offending the sensibilities of other people in the sharply controverted public question. of onending the sensionities of other people in the sharply controverted public question, to correct the garbled and misleading report of the remarks made by me last evening at the Folly Theatre.

I did not say that the State had no power

I did not say that the State had no power to make a law regarding the observance of Sunday. This would be about for me to say, as a lawyer and as an official. I did say, however, that I hoped there would be a good understanding rather than a bitter difference of opinion between the city and the country.

I said I should regret any law which compelled me to lock a boy up for sitting on a bench in an open park to witness a game of ball. I spoke facetiously of my position between the bench and the pulpit, and said that between them they would probably, from what I had heard, put me in iall, but that I had no horror of jails, provided they were large and airy and had treadmills; as I was a great walker, I was quite sure that, as the women say, I should dote on a treadmill.

I did not, either directly or inferentially, attack the public schools; in fact, I did not mention them. I spoke in a commendatory way of the schools in charge of the Christian Brothers, and said that they gave a practical education to both the head and the hears, thus fitting the boy for the active, sharp competition of life and the conditions of modern civilization. I said that we had to train the heart, as well as the intellect, and remarked jokingly that a great number, of intellectual looking faces were in the rogues.

DUTCH LOUIS" GETS 20 YEARS. Old "Lag" Protests His Innocence of

Crimes of Which He Was Convicted. Louis Dietricht, alias "Dutch Louis," who has served several terms of imprisonwho has served several terms of imprison-ment, was arraigned before Judge Crane-in the County Court in Brooklyn yesterday for sentence. On Friday he was convicted of burglary in the third degree and grand-larceny in the second degree.

"I did not commit this crime," he said to Judge Crane. "Since I came out of prison-I have been leading an honest life, as can be vouched for by the Prison Association."

"After a fair trial by urry you were found." "After a fair trial by jury you were found guilty," said Judge Crane. "I cannot go back on this. Your reputation is bad, and you have served five years in Sing. Nothing remains for me to do but to pass sentence on you, which is ten years for burglary and ten years for grand; larceny."

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